

SECOND CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF
THE COLEOPTEROUS FAUNA OF KÔTÔSHO
(BOTEL TOBAGO)

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ONE PLATE

(Received October 2, 1938)

In this short paper I desire to report six new or unrecorded species of Cerambycidae from Kôtôsho. It is very interesting to note that all species, without any exception, belong to the Philippine elements. The material was collected by myself during the expeditions in the years 1935, 1936 and 1937. I wish to acknowledge my hearty thanks to the Nippon Gakujutsu Shinkôkai (Foundation for the Promotion of the Science and Industrial Research of Japan) for financial aid.

RHAPHIPODINI (PRIONINAE)

1. *Rhaphipodus manillae* Newman
Kôtô-usuba-kamikiri

Entomolog., 1, p. 247 (1842); Baer, Cat. Col. Philip., p. 54 (1886); Lameere, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg., XI, p. 275 (1903); Junk's Col. Cat. Pars 52, p. 31 (1913); Schultze, Cat. Philip. Col., p. 106 (1915).

1 ♀, viii. 1937.

Distribution—Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao).

The genus *Laphipodus* is an Indomalayan genus, and hitherto unrecorded from the Japanese territory.

OBRIINI (CERAMBYCINAE)

2. *Pseudiphra shigarorogi* Kano, sp. nov.
Kôtô-ame-kamikiri
(Pl. 2, fig. 1)

A small species. Elongate, narrow, subparallel, and somewhat depressed. Fulvous, except lateral margins of pronotum, and with a X-shaped band on elytra which are dark brown; eyes pitchy black.

Head broad, broader than the middle of pronotum; eyes of moderate size, rather swollen, finely faceted, and not so closely approximate above and below; interantennal area feebly sulcate. Antennae one-fourth longer than the body, with a few hairs; scape feebly pedunculate and slightly arched; second joint slightly longer than broad; third and fourth joints subequal, each slightly shorter than scape; fifth, one-half again as long as fourth, equal to the following; the apical ones slightly shorter. Prothorax narrow and elongate, about three times as long as width at base; broader at apex than at base; gently swollen in the middle, constricted and rather parallel-sided near base and apex; surface non-tuberculate; almost smooth, and hardly punctate. Scutellum narrow.

Elytra about two-half times as long as prothorax, and nearly twice as broad as base of prothorax; almost parallel-sided, and gently widened in the posterior half; apices rounded; surface finely punctate for basal two-thirds. Abdomen in the female with the first segment slightly shorter than the following segments united; second to fourth segments consecutively shorter, and furnished with long hairs. Legs with the femora pedunculate clavate, and somewhat depressed; the hind pair scarcely reaching to elytral apices; tibiae fine; hind tarsi with the first segment subequal to the following segments united; the third cleft to base.

Length—5.5 mm.

Holotype: 1 ♀, iv. 1936; Allotype: 1 ♀, iv. 1936; Paratype: 1 ♀, iv. 1936.

This new species is the second species of the genus, and is easily distinguished from the genotype *apicale* (Schwarzer) by the colouration as well as by morphological characters.

MOLORCHINI (CERAMBYCINAE)

3. *Leptepania longicollis* Schultze

Kôtô-hime-kobane-kamikiri

(Pl. 2, fig. 2)

Philip. Journ. Sc., X, p. 35, f. 11, 11a (1915); Cat. Philip. Col., p. 109 (1915)

1 ♂, vi. 1937.

Distribution—Philippines (Luzon).

MONOCHAMINI (LAMIINAE)

4. *Cereopsius shamankariyali* Kano, sp. nov.

Kôtô-futamón-higenaga-kamikiri

(Pl. 2, fig. 3)

A broad, rather robust species. Head including antennae black, except clypeus which is dark brown. Prothorax black, densely clothed with a pale testaceous pubescence, except for an inverted triangular spot on frontal margin, a crown-shaped pattern at base, and the tip of lateral tubercle, being black and bare of pubescence. Elytra testaceous, clothed with a pale testaceous pubescence, except the following black and glabrous markings: (1) a transverse band at base, (2) a broad rounded spot placed in the middle close to the suture of each elytron, (3) an angulate spot at apices. Body beneath and legs black, rather faintly clothed with a silvery grey pubescence.

Head deeply grooved between antennal supports. Antennae nearly twice as long as the body; scape long and thick, broadly thickened at apex; second joint very short; third and fourth joints subequal in length, slightly longer than scape; fifth and the following joints gradually decreasing in length and thickness, hardly swollen at apices.

Prothorax almost quadrate, sharply tuberculated laterally behind the middle; somewhat swollen, constricted basally; sides narrowed anteriorly and parallel-sided basally; remotely punctate at basal half. Scutellum triangular. Elytra about twice as long as broad, broadest at base, angulated at shoulders; gently narrowed posteriorly, feebly dentate at the outer angles of the truncate apex; rather deeply punctate, the punctures denser for basal two-thirds. Legs rather stout, the hind femora not extending to elytral apices.

Length—22.0 mm,

Holotype: 1 ♂, vi. 1935.

This new species seems to be allied to two Philippine species *praetorius* (Erichson) and *quaestor* Newman, but it is distinguished from them by the elytral markings and other morphological characters.

MESOSINI (LAMIINAE)

5. *Cacia shirupiti* Kano, sp. nov.

Kôtô-fusahige-gomafu-kamikiri

(Pl. 2, fig. 4)

A short and rather small species. Black, marked with white-pubescent spots above and beneath.

Head nearly as broad as prothorax, deeply sulcate between antennal supports; black, with a subtriangular patch below the eye, a broad line between the eyes, extending from front to occiput, and a small spot on each side at the base. Antennae about one-fourth longer than

the body in the male; scape long and stout, swollen toward apex; second joint very short, hardly longer than broad; third joint longer than scape, white-pubescent at extreme base; fourth joint about two-thirds as long as third, white-pubescent at basal one-third, and with a tuft of black hairs at distal half, the hairs becoming longer toward apex; fifth joint about half as long as fourth, with a rather short tuft of white hairs; sixth and the following joints subequal in length, and about two-thirds as long as fifth.

Prothorax subtransverse, scarcely broader than head, and feebly swollen in the middle laterally; slightly constricted at base and apex; frontal and basal margins almost straight; remotely punctate; black, marked with the following white-pubescent longitudinal bands: (1) a narrow band on median line; (2) a broader band on each side. Scutellum small and subquadrate.

Elytra about twice as long as broad, broadest at base; almost parallel-sided, scarcely reaching to the rounded apex; basal half sparsely punctate and with a few fine raised callus at base; black, marked each with a broad transverse whitish band before the middle, and some small irregular whitish spots at base and in apical half, those at base sometimes being confluent and forming longitudinal patches.

Body beneath clothed with a whitish pubescence, except for some black spots on each side of the sternum. Legs rather stout, with the femora and tibiae partly annulated with whitish patches.

Length—12.0 mm.

Holotype: 1 ♂, iv. 1936; Allotype: 1 ♀, iv. 1936; Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, iv. 1936.

This new species has a rather close resemblance to *semiluctuosa* Blanchard from the Philippines, but differs from it in the markings and other characters.

PTERICOPTINI (LAMIINAE)

6. *Plocia notata* Newman

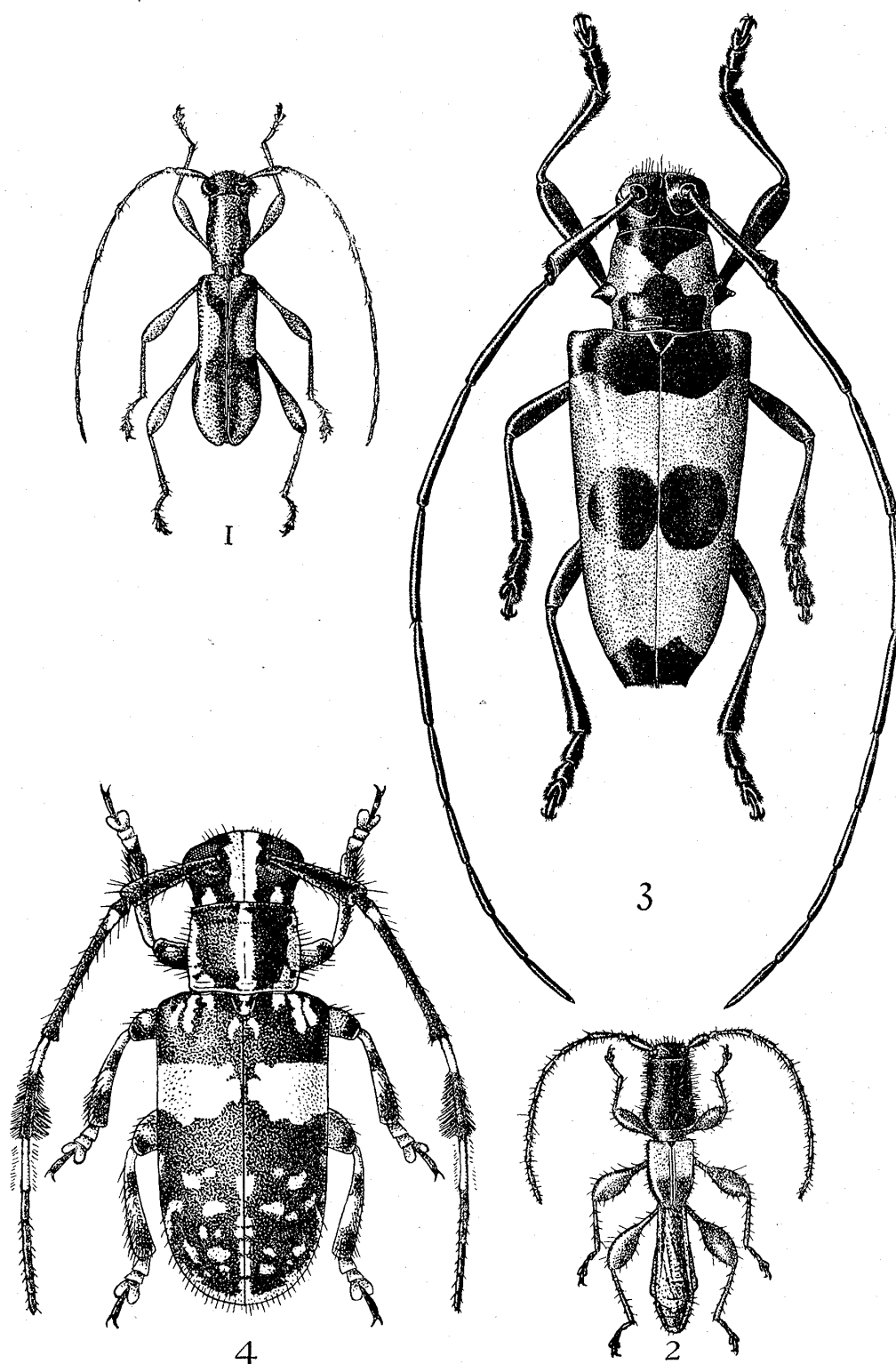
Kôtô-kimon-hoso-sabi-kamikiri

Entomolog., 1, p. 292 (1842); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Atl., IX, p. 610, pl. 104, f. 3a (1872); Baer, Cat. Col. Philip., p. 62 (1886); Schultze, Cat. Philip. Col., p. 119 (1915); Aurivillius, Junk's Col. Cat., Pars 73, p. 297 (1921).

1 ♀, vi. 1936.

Distribution—Philippines (Luzon).

The genus *Plocia* used to be a characteristic Philippine genus, all the species belonging to it occurring only in the islands.



1. *Pseudiphra shigarorogi* Kano, sp. nov. $\times 6$.
2. *Leptepania longicollis* Schultze, $\times 6$.
3. *Cereopsius shamankariyali* Kano, sp. nov. $\times 3$.
4. *Cacia shirupiti* Kano, sp. nov. $\times 5$.

T. KANO: COLEOPTEROUS FAUNA OF KÔTÔSHO